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FURTHER PROMOTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, INCLUDING THE QUESTION OF THE PROGRAMME AND METHODS OF WORK OF THE COMMISSION: (a) ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS; (b) NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Updated report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. The present addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (E/CN.4/1991/23) contains additional information received from the Governments of Mexico, Tunisia and Turkey. This addendum also includes an updated list of existing national institutions and their contact points whenever provided by Governments, as well as a bibliography.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish/English]
[December 1990]

2. The Mexican National Commission on Human Rights was created on 6 June 1990 by presidential decree. It is a decentralized body within the Secretariat of the Interior (Gobernación) charged with conducting internal policy under the responsibility of the Executive Branch, including the co-ordination and execution of actions directed towards promoting the safeguarding of individual rights. This means that, although it is organically a part of that Secretariat, it is functionally independent since no authority may intervene in the determination and the sense of its recommendations. The Commission does not encroach on the domaine of the Federal Judiciary since one of its functions is to orient private citizens in

making appropriate use of the right of amparo. The strength of its recommendations is of a moral nature, in accordance with the Commission's credibility in society, and is enhanced by the fact that failure to comply with its recommendations will be commented on in its periodic public reports, which would imply a high political cost for the authority involved. The Commission has some similarity to the "ombudsman". Its functions consist of carrying out investigations, affording the complainant direct access to the agency, having the authority to demand all information related to the case, providing services free of charge, and publishing periodic, publicly available reports. However, the Mexican National Commission differs from the ombudsman in the manner in which members are appointed.

3. Furthermore, as the agency responsible for proposing national policy in respect of human rights and for overseeing compliance with that policy, the Commission has the following additional functions:

(a) To establish co-ordination mechanisms to ensure proper execution of national policy in respect of human rights;

(b) To draw up and implement programmes drawing attention to and providing follow-up of social claims resulting from human rights violations;

(c) To draw up and propose preventive programmes concerning human rights in the legal, educational and cultural spheres;

(d) To represent the Federal Government in national agencies and, in co-ordination with the Foreign Affairs Secretariat, in international organizations;

(e) To formulate programmes and propose actions to promote compliance within the national territory with the international treaties, conventions and agreements signed by Mexico.

4. The National Commission on Human Rights is headed by a Chairman, who is appointed by the President of the Republic. The main duties of the Chairman of the Commission are: to define, co-ordinate, execute and oversee the Commission's policies; to inform the President of the Republic biannually of the performance of the Commission's functions and, in general, of the results of actions to protect human rights within the country; to request any authority in the country to supply the information he requires on possible violations of human rights; and to make pertinent recommendations and observations to the country's administrative authorities on violations of human rights.

5. The Commission also has a Council made up of persons of recognized national prestige who represent the plurality and diversity of the Mexican nation. They are persons who have distinguished themselves by their altruism and devotion to social causes. The Council is a collegiate body for studying and issuing opinions on problems related to respect for human rights and their defence within the country and of Mexicans abroad. The Council proposes to the Chairman of the Commission any instructions and guidelines it deems pertinent for the prevention, surveillance and protection of human rights.

6. The persons that make up the Council are honorary members and thus receive no remuneration for their services. The first Council was composed of the rectors of two universities, one public and one private; the President of the Mexican Human Rights Academy; an independent journalist, founder of the important magazine Nexos; the former general co-ordinator of the Mexican Commission on Assistance for Refugees; a Mexican author of international repute; the editor of one of Mexico's principal newspapers; two representatives of the most vulnerable groups in Mexican society: campesinos and Indians; and a distinguished university professor, an expert in international law.

7. The Council is supported by a Technical Secretary of the Council appointed by the President of the Republic whose functions are the following:

(a) To prepare the agenda for all the Council's meetings and to participate in them, with the right to vote;

(b) To draft the minutes of the meetings;

(c) To co-ordinate publications and dissemination programmes in the mass media;

(d) To formulate and implement any programmes that have been approved;

(e) To establish the necessary programmes to guarantee surveillance of human rights.

8. The Chairman of the Commission, for his part, is assisted by an Executive Secretary whose duties are as follows:

(a) To propose to the Council and to the Chairman of the Commission the general policies on human rights to be followed by the Commission in national and international governmental and non-governmental organizations in which Mexico takes part. The Chairman shall submit them to the approval of the President of the Republic and shall co-ordinate, where pertinent, with the Foreign Affairs Secretariat;

(b) To promote and strengthen the Commission's relations with public, private or social organizations, both national and international, the latter in co-ordination with the Foreign Affairs Secretariat;

(c) To rule on which treaties and conventions Mexico should sign, denounce or ratify in the area of human rights.

(d) To co-ordinate studies carried out with the aim of improving the Commission's functioning, as well as any studies that are to be proposed to governmental bodies at both federal and local levels;

(e) To draft the bills and initiatives for laws and regulations that the Commission is to submit to the competent bodies;

(f) To present in good time to the Chairman of the Commission a draft of the report that the latter must submit biannually to the President of the Republic on the results of actions taken to protect human rights;

(g) To execute and follow up the agreements decided on by the Chairman of the Commission and those stemming from the Council;

(h) To enlarge and maintain the Commission's library and collection of documents.

9. The National Commission on Human Rights also has an Inspector, appointed by the Chairman of the Commission and directly answerable to him. The Inspector has the following duties:

(a) To receive individuals and groups wishing to denounce possible violations of human rights;

(b) To receive complaints about possible violations of human rights and to channel complaints that do not constitute violations of human rights to the competent institutions;

(c) To set in motion ex officio the investigations necessary to clarify possible violations of human rights;

(d) To prepare case files and receive any evidence supplied by the parties in the proceedings and carry out any investigations deemed necessary to clarify the incidents in question;

(e) To make any visits that may be considered advisable in order to clarify the facts reported or to follow up on the proceedings initiated ex officio;

(f) To inform the competent authorities, with the prior approval of the Chairman of the Commission, of any action that may result in a violation of human rights;

(g) To draw up the draft recommendations or observations that the Chairman of the Commission will submit to the competent authorities;

(h) To carry out any pertinent studies that may assist in the proper discharging of his duties.

10. Complaints may be made to the National Commission on Human Rights by anyone who has knowledge of a human rights violation. In no case will a complainant incur legal or other prejudice by presenting a complaint against public authorities or officials. Anonymity of the complainant outside the Commission is absolutely guaranteed. In these ways, the Commission is able to offer a broader reach than the legal process, unencumbered by formal juridical obligations and procedures. The complaint requirements are the following:

(a) Complaints may be made in person to the Commission, but in all cases they must also be filed in writing;

(b) In cases where complainants are unable to write, the Commission will provide assistance. The Commission also will provide translators to those complainants who speak or write languages other than Spanish;

(c) Complainants must identify themselves when making their complaints to members of the Commission. This guarantees that complainants' identities will remain completely confidential in order to safeguard against reprisals.

11. As soon as the Commission receives a complaint, its staff will evaluate it to determine whether the Commission is the appropriate or competent body to investigate it. Should a complaint be deemed inappropriate, the Commission will explain its reasoning to the complainant in writing, and offer other options to explore. As soon as a complaint is deemed appropriate, the Commission will request from the accused authority its own report on the incidents described by the complainant within 15 days. At the end of 15 days, a period of proof and a period of temporary relief come into effect. The Commission uses that period to review the evidence provided by all parties. At the end of that period, the Commission makes its own judgement as to how it comprehensively will treat every issue raised by the case. Every authority in the country is obliged to provide the Commission speedily and truthfully with all the information and documentation it requests. The authorities also are required to grant the Commission the interviews or inspections it requests. The findings from the Commission's proceedings are published in detail in its report to the President and to the public immediately thereafter. On the basis of an informal but thorough examination of each case, the Commission offers its opinion on whether the accused authorities are responsible for the violations reported. If the Commission determines that the accused authorities are responsible, as claimed, it will issue in writing its recommendations for an appropriate course of action. The Commission's findings and recommendations appear in the official gazette.

TUNISIA

[Original: Arabic]
[29 October 1990]

12. Respect for human rights, the guarantee of individual freedoms and the consolidation of democratic traditions are among the fixed objectives of the new régime in Tunisia and constitute one of the fundamental options on which the "Tunisian model of change" is based.

13. In fact, since 7 November 1987, Tunisia has enjoyed a period of national revival, which has been characterized by intensive activity and considerable achievements in all political, legal and executive spheres with a view to consolidating the new approach, promoting the rule of law and strengthening institutions.

14. At the domestic level, it should be noted that the present régime has turned a new page in the country's history by taking a series of corrective measures that have helped to establish a firm basis for free and progressive democratic life. In this regard, the authorities have taken the following measures:

(a) Abolition of the State Security Court and the post of Government Procurator-General in order to rid the country of emergency courts and posts which derogate from the principle of the equality of all before the law (Act No. 79 of 1987 and Act No. 8 of 1987, both of which were promulgated on 29 December 1987);

(b) Abolition of the penalty of hard labour, which was replaced by the penalty of imprisonment (Act No. 23 promulgated on 27 February 1989);

(c) Confirmation of the principle of political plurality under the terms of the legislative act governing political parties (Act No. 32 promulgated on 2 May 1988);

(d) Review of the legislation governing association (Act No. 90 promulgated on 2 August 1988) with a view to the development of associations in the country;

(e) Regulation of detention in such a way as to ensure that the rights of persons suspected or accused of offences are protected from potential violations resulting from failure to observe the time-limit for police custody and, in particular, in order to clarify the interrogation procedures;

(f) Promulgation of internal regulations for prisons. This legislation, which is unprecedented in the Arab world, regulates the status and protects the rights of the inmates of penal and reform institutions;

(g) Revision of the electoral law in order to achieve a greater degree of transparency and political representation in the country;

(h) Revision of the press law, with a view to providing more extensive guarantees of freedom of opinion.

15. It is noteworthy that, within the context of the promotion of individual freedoms and the protection of human rights, the Constitutional Council and the Higher Council for Liaison have been established and the Economic and Social Council has been developed.

16. In an attempt to enhance the legislation in the light of the principles and policies designed to consolidate and enrich these rights and freedoms, a considerable number of working groups are reviewing the provisions and requirements applicable in various legal fields with a view to their amendment in a manner more consistent with the country's guiding principles in this respect.

17. At the executive level, all the successive measures that have been promulgated have been based on initiatives taken by the Head of State, such as the decision to grant an amnesty to thousands of prisoners and to permit exiled persons to return home. It can therefore be affirmed that no political detainees are being held in Tunisian prisons at the present time. Reference must also be made to the fact that no death sentence has been carried out since 7 November 1987, since this penalty has been replaced by life imprisonment.

18. At the domestic level, it is also noteworthy that a number of associations in Tunisia are currently endeavouring to achieve closer collaboration with government agencies in order to consolidate the principles of human rights and ensure that they are put into daily practice. Some of these institutions are listed below.

19. The Tunisian League for the Defence of Human Rights: this League, which is one of the oldest human rights organizations in the Arab world, was licensed to operate on 7 May 1977. The aim of this association, as defined in its statutes, is to defend and safeguard the individual and public fundamental freedoms set forth in the Tunisian Constitution, in the country's legislation and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Its governing body consists of 25 members elected at a general meeting for a three-year term of office. The League has a total of 41 branches distributed throughout the country.

20. The Tunisian Association for the Defence of Human Rights and Public Freedoms: this Association was licensed to operate on 5 May 1987 (Licence No. 6247). Its objectives, as defined in its statutes, are as follows:

(a) To defend the human rights set forth in the Constitution, in the country's legislation and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(b) To defend and safeguard the individual and public freedoms specified in the Constitution, in the country's legislation and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

21. The governing body of the Association consists of 20 members elected at a general meeting for a three-year term of office. The Association has a total of nine branches in various parts of the country.

22. The Tunisian branch of Amnesty International: this branch was licensed to operate on 12 April 1988. Tunisia was the first country in the Arab world to grant that organization such a licence.

23. The Arab Human Rights Institute: this was licensed to operate in Tunisia in March 1989.

24. The Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law Laboratory at the Studies, Research and Publishing Centre: this was established by the College of Law and Economics at Tunis.

25. All these institutions and associations receive effective assistance, at the highest level, from various government agencies. In particular, the Ministry of the Interior, being the ministry mainly responsible for matters relating to the exercise of human rights and individual freedoms, has appointed a high-ranking official, namely the Director-General for Political Affairs, as its permanent liaison officer empowered to meet all the requests of these associations and to look into the various matters that they raise.

26. The Commission on Human Rights may wish to note that, according with additional information received by the Secretariat of the Centre for Human Rights, it was reported that the "Commission supérieure des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales" was set up in December 1990. However, there is no specific indication as to its composition, jurisdiction and functions.

TURKEY

[Original: English]
[16 January 1991]

27. On 4 December 1990, the Turkish Grand National Assembly adopted a law concerning the establishment of a human rights inquiry commission. The number of members of the Human Rights Inquiry Commission is determined by the General Assembly upon the proposal of the Consultative Council; political parties, groups and independents will be represented in the Commission according to the ratio of their numbers in Parliament - except for the empty seats - to the total members of Parliament. To determine the members of the Commission, two elections are to be held during one legislative period. The duration of assignments for those elected during the first round will be two years, and the duration of assignment for those elected during the second round three years. The Commission elects one chairman, two vice-chairmen, one spokesman and one secretary, according to the ratios of the political party groups. This election is made by secret ballot of the attending members of the Commission, who must be a majority of the total membership.

28. The functions of the Human Rights Inquiry Commission are as follows:

(a) To follow the developments related to the human rights generally accepted by the international community;

(b) To determine the changes which have to be made in order to ensure the conformity of the Turkish Constitution, other national legislation and practices with the international conventions on human rights to which Turkey is a party and to propose legislative amendments to this effect;

(c) To give, upon request or by its own initiative, opinions and proposals concerning the topics on the agenda of the Commissions of the Turkish Grand National Assembly;

(d) To examine the conformity of the Turkish practices regarding human rights with the requirements of the Constitution, national legislation and international conventions to which Turkey is a party and, with this aim in view, to conduct investigations and to propose ameliorations and solutions on these matters;

(e) To examine requests concerning allegations that human rights have been violated and to transmit them to relevant authorities when it deems necessary;

(f) To examine when necessary the violations of human rights occurring in other countries and to bring these violations to the attention of the parliamentarians of the country concerned, directly or through the means of the existing parliamentary forums;

(g) To prepare each year a report comprising the work done, the results obtained and the respect for, and practices of, human rights, internally and externally.

29. The Human Rights Inquiry Commission is authorized to request information from and to conduct research at ministries, departments with general and supplementary budgets, local administrations, bailiffs, universities and all other public services and institutions as well as private establishments and to request from those concerned the necessary information for the conduct of its functions. If it deems necessary, the Commission may refer to the knowledge of experts which it selects and may conduct its work outside of Ankara as well.

30. The Human Rights Inquiry Commission meets when at least one third of the total members are present and accepts resolutions by the absolute majority of those participating; the number of votes required for the acceptance of a resolution, however, may never be less than one fourth of the total membership of the Commission plus one.

31. The Commission may also conduct its research through the establishment of sub-commissions. The Commission submits the report it prepares concerning the discharge of its functions to the Presidency of the Turkish Grand National Assembly. Upon the proposal and views of the Consultative Council, this report may be included in the agenda of the General Assembly to be read, or a discussion about the context may be opened. The Commission reports are also sent by the Presidency to the Prime Ministry and the related ministries. If the Commission deems it necessary, the report is transmitted by the Presidency of the Turkish Grand National Assembly to the authority concerned in order to ensure that, according to the general rules, the procedures or prosecution relating to those found to be responsible have been initiated. The costs incurred by the functions of the Commission will be met from the Budget of the Turkish Grand National Assembly upon the decision of the Commission and approval of the President of the Turkish Grand National Assembly in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 6245 on Travel Expenses.

32. The Human Rights Inquiry Commission examines the matters related to the applications referred to it by the Turkish Grand National Assembly. The Commission informs the applicant within three months at the latest about the results of the application or the process undertaken.

33. During the functioning of the Human Rights Inquiry Commission, if situations arise where the present law is not sufficiently comprehensive, the Standing Rules of the Turkish Grand National Assembly will be applicable. The authority of control over the Commissions vested in the President of the Grand National Assembly in accordance with the Standing Rules of the Turkish Grand National Assembly is also applicable for the Human Rights Inquiry Commission.

Annex I

EXISTING NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

I. National institutions and similar public bodies expressly entrusted with overall responsibilities in the field of human rights

Advisory Body of the Commission for Human Rights of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs (Yugoslavia)

Burkina Faso Movement for Human Rights and Peoples' Rights
(Burkina Faso)

Canadian Human Rights Commission
320, Rue Queen Quest
Ottawa, Ontario
(Canada)

Central Civil Liberties Bureau of the Ministry of Justice (Japan)

Commission des droits de l'homme
62 Avenue du 24 Janvier, B.P. 3222, Lomé
(Togo)

Commission on Human Rights
IBP Building, Julia Vargas Avenue
Pasig, Metro Manila
(Philippines)

Commission for Information and Guidance regarding Human Rights (Suriname)

Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme
35 Rue St. Dominique, 75500 Paris
(France)

Commission supérieure des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales
(Tunisia)

Committee on Legislation, Legality and Law and Order (USSR)

Conseil consultatif des droits de l'homme
Place des Martyrs
B.P. 1341, Rabat
(Morocco)

Council for the Protection of Human Rights (Brazil)

Federal Human Rights Commission (Canada)

General Directorate for Human Rights (Mexico)

Human Rights Commission
P.O. Box 629, Canberra 2601
(Australia)

Human Rights Commission of the Congress of the Republic (Guatemala)

Human Rights Inquiry Commission (Turkey)

Iraq National Human Rights Commission (Iraq)

Italian Interministerial Committee on Human Rights (Italy)

Mexican National Commission on Human Rights (Mexico)

National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Nicaragua)

National Council for the Protection of Human Rights (Peru)

New Zealand Human Rights Commission
P.O. Box 5045, Lambton Quay, Wellington
(New Zealand)

Nigerian Public Complaints Commission (Nigeria)

Norwegian Human Rights Committee (Norway)

Senate Legal Committee (Zimbabwe)

Standing Advisory Commission on Human Rights (Northern Ireland)

Uganda Commission on Human Rights
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kampala
(Uganda)

United States Civil Rights Commission (United States)

II. Ombudsman and similar institutions

Ad Hoc Arbitrator (Fiji)

Assemblies of Socio-Political Communities (Yugoslavia)

Attorney-General (Gambia)

Children's Ombudsman (Norway)

Civil Ombudsman's Protection against Arbitrariness in Public Administration (Norway)

Commission of Counter Corruption (Thailand)

Commission of Investigation (Tanzania)

Commission for Self-Management Workers Supervision (Yugoslavia)

Equal Opportunities Commissioner (Norway)

Equal Opportunities Council (Norway)

Equal Opportunity Ombudsman (Finland, Sweden)

Médiateur (France)

Ministerio Público (Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Portugal, Venezuela)

Nigerian Public Complaints Commission (Nigeria)

Ombudsman (Australia, Austria, Barbados, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Japan, Mauritius, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, United States, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

Ombudsman Against Ethnic Discrimination (Sweden)

Ombudsman of Parliament
Althingi, 101 Reykjavik
(Iceland)

Parliamentary Ombudsman (Sweden)

Permanent Arbitrator (Fiji)

Permanent Commission of Enquiry (Tanzania)

Prokuratura (Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Yugoslavia)

Prosecutor's (Finland)

Provedor de Justica (Portugal)

Public Complaints Commission (Nigeria)

Servicio du Provedor de Justica (Portugal)

Social Attorney of Self-Management (Yugoslavia)

Social Mediatory Commissions (Poland)

Supreme Court of Justice (Organic Law) (Venezuela)

Volksanwaltschaft (Austria)

Wanganui Computer Centre Privacy Commission (New Zealand)

Workers' Councils in Undertaking (Yugoslavia)

Works' Mediatory Commissions (Poland)

III. Agencies for the protection of specific groups

1. Agencies for the protection of persons belonging to ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities

Advisory Board for Gypsy Affairs (Finland)

Advisory Committee (Pakistan)

Australian Federal Chancellery (Australia)

Australian Institute of Multicultural Affairs (Australia)

Central Council of German Sinti and Rom (Germany)

Commission consultative pour les Refugiés (Portugal)

Commission to Promote the Principle of Equality and Collective Rights (Yugoslavia)

Commission for Lappish Affairs (Finland)

Commission for Racial Equality (United Kingdom)

Commission interministérielle d'Appui aux Refugiés et Apatrides (Portugal)

Commission of Minors (Ukrainian SSR)

Commission on Civil Rights (United States)

Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities (India)

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes (India)

Committee for Refugee Matters (Finland)

Committee for the Slovene-speaking and Croatian-speaking Minorities (Australia)

Committee of Inquiry into the Education of Children (United Kingdom)

Committee on Migration Affairs (Finland)

Council for Religious Affairs (USSR)

Counsellor for Aliens (Finland)

Cuban Institute of Friendship (Cuba)

Ethnic and Religious Committees (Canada)

District Minority Committees (Pakistan)

Fair Employment Agency (Northern Ireland)

Human Rights Society (Pakistan)

Indian Minority Commission (India)

Mexican Commission for Assistance to Refugees (Mexico)

National Board of Social Welfare (Finland)

National Committees (Czechoslovakia)

Ombudsman Against Ethic Discrimination (Sweden)

Office of the Commissioner for Community Relations (Australia)

Office of Race Relations Conciliator (New Zealand)

Permanent Commission of Enquiry (Tanzania)

Presidential Council for Minority Rights (Singapore)

Public Complaints Commission of Nigeria (Nigeria)

Sami Committee (Finland)

Social Welfare Services (Cyprus)

Standing Advisory Commission on Human Rights (Northern Ireland)

Tunisian League of Human Rights (Tunisia)

Research Centre for Domestic Languages (Finland)

2. Agencies for the protection of indigenous populations

Committee for Refugee Matters (Finland)

Department of Maori and Island Affairs (New Zealand)

Finnish Commission for Lappish Affairs (Finland)

Instituto Nacional Indigenista de Mexico (Mexico)

Norwegian Lapp Council (Norway)

Swedish Commission on Sami Affairs (Sweden)

3. Agencies for the protection of aliens, migrants and immigrants

Aliens Advisory Commission (Belgium)

Australian Ethnic Affairs Council (Australia)

Commission on Ethnic Prejudice and Discrimination (Sweden)

Committee on Migration Affairs (Finland)

Directorate for Migration Affairs and Human Rights (Mexico)

Directorate for Aliens and Refugee Board (Denmark)

Mexican Commission for Assistance to Refugees (Mexico)

Multi-Cultural Resource Centres (Australia)

Norwegian Foreign Workers' Association (Norway)

4. Agencies for the protection and promotion of children and minors

Child Care Board (Barbados)

Children's Ombudsman (Norway)

Chinese People's National Committee for the Defence of Children (China)

Committee on Youth (USSR)

Commission on Children's Rights (Sweden)

Council for Family Affairs (Poland)

Egyptian Supreme Council for the Child (Egypt)

Federal Inter-agency Committee for Children and Youth (United States)

Indian National Children's Board (India)

Juvenile Welfare Board (Norway)

Maternity and Child Welfare (USSR)

Minors' Association (Mexico)

National Children's Board (India)

National Commission for the Year (Algeria)

National Council for the Child (Dominican Republic)

National Council for Children's Affairs (Bangladesh)

National Directorate for Children and Family (Panama)

National Policy for the Children (India)

Orphans' Housing Aid Society (Poland)

Polish Pathfinders' Union (Poland)

Polish Students' Association (Poland)

Rural Youth Union (Poland)

Social Welfare Board (Finland)

Society of the Friends for Children (Poland)

Standing Commission on Women's Working and Living Conditions, Maternity and Child Welfare (Byelorussian SSR)

Supreme Council for the Child (Egypt)

Union of Socialist Polish Youth (Poland)

5. Agencies for the protection of women

Australian National Women's Advisory Council (Australia)

Commission of Supreme Soviet on Women's Working and Living Conditions (USSR)

Commission on Women's Rights (Barbados)

Committee on the Status of Women (India)

Committee on Women's Affairs and Protection of the Family, Mothers and Children (USSR)

National Committee on Women (India)

Office of Women's Affairs (Australia)

Annex II

UPDATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

World conference reports

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19. Report of the Seminar on the Recourse Procedures and Other Forms of Protection Available to Victims of Racial Discrimination and Activities to be undertaken at the National and Regional Levels, with special reference to Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, 2-13 August 1982 (ST/HR/SER.A/13).

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